YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, MARCH 3d, 1805.

The Military Situation-The Victories

in North Carolina and at Petersburg. By the disastrous defeat of Johnston is

North Carolina, and the even more disastrous

defeat of Lee at Petersburg, we have a satis-

factory settlement of two important points-

first, that it is no longer possible for Lee to make an impression on Grant's lines; second,

that it is equally impossible for Johnston to

arrest the advance of Sherman. These are the

two important facts of the military situation.

Davis, Lee and Johnston had all decided many

days ago that success was impossible with

their present resources, and that their army

operations must fail. That was the verdict of

calm review of the whole position; but yet,

such was the desperate necessity of the cas

that they saw some attempt must be made;

and undoubtedly they hoped for a better

result than their reason thought possible. But

those hopes to be false, and justifies the most

despondent view of the Southern situation that

Our full reports of Sherman's progress

hitherto, and the very detailed and graphic

picture of his operations that we present to-

day, show how comparatively unopposed he

has been, and must in the future necessarily be. In the failure of the attempt to arrest Schofield's

march, Johnston's whole attention was turned

to Sherman, and he saw, apparently, one

opportunity to strike an effective blow. He

supposed that he could crush Slocum's advance

near Bentonsville, and, following up his suc-

Slocum's command before Howard could help

it. Had he been able to do this he would have

crippled Sherman severely; and, as he is

reported to have forty thousand men, he might

have done this if he could have concentrated

with sufficient quickness. He made the

most desperate endeavor to do so; but the

feeble and dispirited rebel soldiers of to-

day do not make twenty or thirty miles

with the same easy gait and light heart that

used to carry Stonewall Jackson down the val-

ley. Johnston could not concentrate in time.

Slocum's whole force came up, and the rebel

army was hurried away towards Raleigh, its

ast chance gone and its leader not even con-

templating the possibility of facing the com-

bined forces of Sherman and Schofield. And

vet, in relation to this movement, the Richmond

papers hurrah that "cockawhoon Sherman has

The attempt at Petersburg was a very serious

divisions to come to time it might have given

us considerable trouble. The assault was made

at a most important point on Grant's line, and

shows that Lee's eyes are still pretty good

ones. Had the enemy succeeded in rushing a

large force through he would have cut in be-

tween the armies of the Potomac and the

James, and might have driven Grant from his

base. It is impossible to disguise the fact that

the enemy did not meet with the resistance

that he ought to have met with on our front

line. But his fallure was none the less a posi-

tive and absolute one for him and a fair vic-

tory for us, since it was equally due to the bad

handling of his own troops and to the gallantry

with which he was met by our men when they

were once fairly at it. The promptness with

which our position was retaken showed how

desperately the enemy would have been com-

GENERAL HOOD'S REPORT .- . 'he report of

General Hood of his campaign with the rebel

Army of the Tennessee, from Atlanta to Nash-

ville, and thence, with what was left of it, on

the back track to Alabama, has been published

in the Richmond papers. His argument is that

the retreat of General Joe Johnston from Dal-

ton to Atlanta, "retreating by night and dig-

ging by day," had so weakened and dispirited

the army as to render it unable to do the work

assigned it. He says that Johnston, starting

with a splendid, vigorous army of seventy

thousand men, transferred to him an exhausted

army of only forty-eight thousand men; and

that in Johnston's report of his losses he puts

down some seven thousand of his troops taken

risoners as "men absent without leave." This

is Hood's report of Johnston's Georgia cam-

paign. Now let Johnston make up his report

of Hood's campaign, and between the pair of

them it will doubtless be made to appear that

from May to January last they sacrificed fifty

or sixty thousand men, killed, wounded and

'absent without leave." No wonder Hood has

PLENIPOTENTIARY WERB ON THE NATIONAL

FLAG.—We see by the Rio Janeiro papers that

the Chevalier Webb is governing American

interests in Brazil in a curious way. He had

recently detained in that port an American

teamer chartered from New York with coal for

the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, and had the coal

discharged, against the protest of the captain,

as the owners must forfeit fifty thousand dol-

lars for non-fulfilment of their contract. He

has, also, it appears, forbidden any American

citizen in Brazil to display the national flag on

any occasion without a permit from himself.

There are a great many Americans in Brazil.

as well as in other foreign countries, who

would like to show their patriotism by flying

the Stars and Stripes on the news of a great

national victory, and we never heard before

of a minister restricting the privilege. We

should like to know whether this "extraordi-

nary" minister is acting on instructions from

the State Department; for, if not, Mr. Seward

may have something to say about the matter.

THE CHANCES FOR ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE-

After the failures of General Joe Johnston to

prevent the junction of our forces in North

Carolina, it is hardly probable that, single-

handed, he will risk another collision with Sher-

man. After the late equally decisive failure of

Lee to break through and double up the lines

of General Grant, it is not likely that he will

repeat that experiment without assistance. John-

ton must fall back to Lee, or Lee must join

Johnston before either can make another fight.

In this extremity we should say that Johnston

would hurry up to Richmond but for the dan-

gers of a third party menacing the last remain-

ing communications of Lee-and that party is

Sheridan. His cavalry are on the south side of

the James, and within a day or two we may

hear that they have tapped the Danville Rail-

road. Then the only alternative to Lee will be

the evacuation of Richmond; and this will, per-

haps, be the next great event of the closing

The Africa Outward Bound.

The steamer Africa sailed this forerbon with thirty one assengers for Haifax and fifty for Mycrosol. She takes to shope.

pelled to fight before he got any further.

consequently "Richmond is safe."

cess rapidly, overwhelm the remainder

Davis ever presented to the rebel Congress.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

New York, Thursday, March 30, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

It is now believed that the visit of the President to the armies on James river is of more importance than has heretofore been generally considered. Since he has been there a council of war has been held in which Mr. Lincoln. Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord, Sheridan and other military chiefs participated, and immediately after it broke up a general movement in front of Richmond was begun. General Sherman came on quietly from Goldsboro, reaching City Point on last Monday, and leaving again for North Carolina on Tuesday.

We have the important report from Washington that General Lee, since the engagements of last Saturday, has renewed his request for a military convention to agree upon terms for a cessation of hostilities. It is said he has acknowledged that, on account of the cutting of his communications, the scarcity of supplies in Richmond, and the present formidable combinations against him, further military efforts on his part must be useless. It is understood that General Sh plans for cutting off General Johnston's rebel army from all available sources of supply are complete, and that General Grant's movement will compel Lee either to starve his troops in Richmond or come out and risk an engagement. In view of all these matters, many well informed people in Washington are sanguine that before President Lincoln's return from James river pence will have been agreed upon between Generals Grant and Lee, and the rebellion be ended. Another matter of apparently some significance is the fact that Secretary Seward also left Wash ington for City Point last night.

Another engagement took place in the Army of the Potomac on last Monday morning, which, though confined to a small portion of the line, and of short dura tion, was of quite a severe character, at least for the rebels. A party of them, who pretended that they wished to desert, were allowed to approach the national lines, when they made a fierce attack on the front of one division of the Sixth corps, just before daybreak, for the purpose of recovering their advanced works, from which they were driven on Saturday. The assault was se sudden and furious that the Sixth corps troops were at first forced back; but they instantly rallied, repulsed the enemy at all points, and recovered and maintained their captured ground The rebel loss during the short fight was heavy, while that of the Sixth corps was very slight. The entire first line of rebel works captured by the Se cond and Sixth corps on last Saturday is still held by them, and has been rendered so strong that any effort of the enemy for its recovery must prove futile. The loss of the rebels on Saturday, in killed, wounded

and prisoners, in their attack on the Ninth corps alone, is estimated at five thousand. General Grant, in his offi cial order, states that over nineteen hundred of then were captured at this point. To offset this they gained no thing. The Richmond papers only claim that five hundred Union soldiers were captured, and admit that no guns were carried off. General Grant says that in all the engigements of Saturday along the lines twenty-eight hundrad rebel soldiers and ten rebel battle flags were can tured. Both General Lee's official despatch and the Richmond journals admit that the attack on the Ninth corps was a failure.

General Crook has been assigned to the command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and General Sheridan and his men, having completed their game of havor among rebel communications and supplies north of Richmond, have sought a field for new operations or the south side of James river, where they are now again at work, and whence they will soon be heard of,

In the congratulatory order of General Sherm ville, and in the complete details of operation from Fayetteville to Goldsboro contained in the despatches of our correspondents, published in this morning's Herald, the people will find a most satisfactory answer to the boasts of "great Confederate successes" made by General Lee and the Richmond press. At Ben tonsville that "lion in Sherman's path" did finally make a stubborn stand, and a desperate battle was the result. But ultimately the lion had to give way, like everything else before Sherman. The rebels fled from the field in disorder, leaving their dead, wounded, and many prisoners behind, and burning the bridges after them to retard the progress of their implacable pursues General Sherman tells his soldiers that, "after a march of the most extraordinary character, nearly five hundred miles (from Savannah to Goldsboro), over swamps and rivers deemed impassable to others," they "shall now have rest, and all the supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and storehouses of our magnificent country, before again embarking on new and untried dangers." We accompany the Herald correspondent's graphic accounts with a map showing the line of Sherman's march from Fayetteville to Goldsboro and the locations of the battle fields of Averasboro and Bentons

The bold and sweeping raider General Stoneman i again at the head of a large body of cavalry in the Southwest, and his men are driving the scattered rebels rapidly before them. Up to the 25th inst, they had already re covered from the enemy one hundred miles of railroad and important results of their operations, in a quarter where they are least looked for by the rebels, are ex pected to be heard of shortly.

The St. Albans raiders were yesterday acquitted and set at liberty by the court in Montreal before which their case has for a long time been under investigation; but they were immediately after rearrested on new warrants.

Major General Peck, district commander in this city, has issued a supplementary order, calling attention to previous orders of the President and Major General Dix, and instructions from the State and War departments, prohibiting the landing in this city of persons coming from foreign countries who are unsupplied with pass ports. Ship owners and masters are notified that hereafter any vessels bringing passengers unprovided with passports, excepting ordinary emigrants, will not be al-

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamships City of Manchester at New York, Damascus at Portland, and Asia at Halifax yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 19th of March, four days later.

It was conceded by the Anglo-rebel clique in the United Kingdom that the Jelf. Davis government had reached the last days of its existence. President Lincoln's inaugural met much favor from the

English pross. Heavy drafts from the rebel government on its agents in Liverpool were refused [acceptance, and permitted to

Two English blockade running firms had falled. Their Habilities amount to almost four hundred thousand

to recognize the Empire of Mexico.

Capin a Waddell of the good privateer Shenandonb.

was about to land a number of ladies, taken off captured American vessels, at Melbourne, Australia.

France and England had forwarded orders to the

guay and Paraguay.

Consols closed in London on the 18th of March 89% a 89% for money. The Liverpool cotion market closed quiet on March 18, with prices unchanged from an advance, ranging from one half to three legions of a penny on American, experienced during the week. Breadstuffs were que and steady, and provides in-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions for, and re against, the passage of the Broadway and monstrances a cannot, the passage of the Broadway and Crosstown Railroad bills were received. Bills were re-ported for the incorporation of Fidelity New York In-surance Company, and to incorporate the Father Mathew Temperance Society of New York.* The bills ordered to a third reading were those relative to the Police and Jus-tices' courts in the city of Brooklyn; and to incorporate the New York Subaqueous and Metallic Dock and Ware-house Company. The bill to amend the charter of the East New York and Jamaica Railroad Company was adopted. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of enlarged locks upon the Erie and Oswego canals, and proposes for this purpose the levying of a tax of seventy cents a ton upon all Western through freight, which, it is estimated, will yield one million seven hundred thousand dollars for this year. The bill to amend the Militia law, and appropriating seven hundred thousand dollars for militia purposes for the current year, was taken up. The bill was recommitted after a longthy debate to have the sum reduced to five hundred dollars. The City Tax Levy bill received hearing before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs. The total amount of the budget foots up sixteen

In the Assembly the report relative to "The Sailors Snug Harbor' was communicated by the Governor. The Supply bill and the Public Charities bill were made the special order for Tuesday next. The Canal Appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported for the increase of fare on certain railroads. Several local bills

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday brought Havana advices to the 25th inst. The block ade runners Colonel Lamb, Fox, Juno, Banshee, Pelican Fairy, Denbigh, Will-o'-the-Wisp, and others, were lying port of Havana. The Denbigh arrived from Gal veston on the 24th, with a cargo of cotton. Several of the others were undergoing repairs. The steamship

Mexico had arrived from Matamoros with cotton.

Drafting was resumed in this city yesterday, but not to very great extent, the only drawings being portions of otas of the Tenth ward, in the Fifth Congressional district, and the Twenty-second ward, in the Ninth district. In the Fifth district the wheel was several times stopped to allow volunteers to be mustered in fifteen ltogether presenting themselves and receiving the bounty during the day. The remainder of the quotas of the two wards named will be drawn to-day, unless the prospects ther postponement. There were still plenty of men offering to volunteer yesterday at the different provost marshal's offices; but there was the same di on previous days of want of money to pay the bounties None of the State fund has yet been secured; but addi-tional subscriptions of eighty thousand dollars to the county loan were received yesterday, enabling Supervisor Blunt to have thirty more men at his headquarters and a number of others at the differ ent offices throughout the city, and also leaving some balance to commence operations on this morning. The order was issued yesterday for those men whose names have been drawn in the Fourth Congressional district to commence reporting for duty or exemption on next Tues

Shortly before noon yesterday the Williamsburg ferry boat Nebraska collided in the East river with a govern ment gunboat. The force of the concussion throw a number of ladies who were standing outside the cabins on the ferryboat against the rails, and at least two of them were seriously injured, one of them having one of her hips dislocated. The Nebraska was considerably

The April term of the United States Circuit Court Judge Shipman presiding, will commence on Monday next, April 3. The appeal calendar is being made up. This is the last day prior to the beginning of the term upon which notices of issue may be filed.

During a difficulty on Tuesday night in the drinking house No. I James street, between the proprietor, Thomas Bayley, and Eugene Hollywood, keeper of a drinking place in East Broadway; James Grimes, Arthur O'Keefe and Owen Whitney, a pistol, as alleged, was fired by Hollywood at Bayley; but the ball missed its aim and took effect in the breast of Mrs. Bayley, who was stand ing near, producing a wound expected to prove fatal. Yesterday the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Bayley and the testimony of several witnesses were taken before Coroner Collin, after which the jury gave a verdict to the and he, O'Keefe, Grimes and Whitney were all locked to await the result of the wounded woman's injuries.

Stocks were weak and lower yesterday. Government were firm. Gold was barely steady, and closed at 151 down town. The closing price at the evening board

There was no change in the commercial status vester day, the steadiness of gold preventing radical changes ost of the sales nowadays, especially of foreign good are on a gold basis, and trade in general is rapidly shift-ing from the currency to a gold basis. Cotton was ower. Petroleum was dull and heavy. On 'Change the flour market was moderately active, and &c. a 10c. lower. Wheat declined 2c. a 3c., with a moderate milling inquiry. Corn was dull, and new was 2c. a 3c. le while old declined 1c., with a limited inquiry. The pork market opened firm, but closed dull. Beef was active. Lard was firmer. Whiskey was scarcely so firm, and freights were dull.

A WARNING TO CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES .-The very proper verdict rendered in the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, in the case of the lady who was injured in stepping off a railroad car, by which the Second Avenue Railroad Company were mulcted in \$2,500 damages, is a wholesome warning to all these companies, as well as an encouragement to every one who may be injured through their negligence to prosecute in all such cases. If our citizens were to refuse all compromises, and lay their grievances before the District Attorney and a ury of their countrymen, there would be less accidents on the city rallroads. The same applies to butcher boys and others who drive wagons recklessly through the streets. It is but a short time since a boy was run over by two butchers' wagons and seriously injured. His guardian promptly brought an action against the owners of the wagons, and obtained pretty smart damages from one of them. The other case, we believe, is not yet decided. This is the proper way to deal with such cases and it is the duty of every citizen to protect his neighbor as well as to vindicate himself by instituting prosecutions against the offending parties, whether they be companies or indi-

YANKEES .- The Southern people have always called Northerners Yankees, but Northerners never accepted the name. All the people of the Middle States spurned it, and referred the seeker for Yankees to the regions of down East, commencing with Connecticut. Connec ticut sent him on to Massachusetts, Vermont, or Rhode Island; they to New Hampshire, and New Hampshire to Maine. But the war has changed all that. We are all Yankees now, and accept the name; and it is a very good one. Will this pass into our history as the special designation of the people of the United States, in place of the very general designation of American that we now share with all the other peoples of the continent? If it does it will marely have the career of all other nicknames before it, which, bestowed first in a sneering, jeering sense, eventually became the accepted names of peoples or sects. Even the term Christian was at first merely a sneer.

EUROPE

The City of Manchester at New York, Damaseus at Portland and Asia at Halifax.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS

The Rebel Cause Exploded Politically and Financially.

Heavy Drafts of the Jeff. Davis Government Dishonored by Its Agents in London.

the stubborn evidence of battle has showed Failure of Blockade Running Speculators for £450,000.

> President Lincoln's Inaugural Endorsed in England.

Acknowledged by the London Times. Will the Mexican Empire be Re-

cognized in Washington?

His "Firmness and Conscientiousness"

The Female Prisoners of the Shenandoah to be Landed in Australia. ac.

The steamship City of Manchester, Captain Halcrow which left Liverpool at noon on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th of March, arrived at this port yesterday

pool on the 16th, via Londonderry on the 17th inst., arrived at Portland, Me., at seven o'clock yesterday morn-

Pursar Newland of the Savonia reports as follows:-On the 27th inst. passed the steamship Peruvian, in atltude 42 57, longitude 61 02, bound east. The steamship Asia, from Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th

inst., arrived at Halifax at six o'clock yesterday morn.

The Asia has ferty-eight passengers for Hallfax and

twenty-nine for Boston.

The Asia reports she had fine weather. On the 28th met his match," that he is "checked," and that at two o'clock A. M., latitude 43, longitude 57, passed a steamer, supposed the Peruvian, bound cast. matter, and but for the failure of two rebel

> Washington, as a Knight of the Order of the Bath, is officially gazetted. The King of the Belgians was expected to visit Qu Victoria in a few days.

There are no expectations of a struggle between the masters and operatives in the iron trade in South Staffordshire, England. The masters believe that with all the assistance the trade societies can furnish it will be insufficient to maintain the vast numbers of men they have thrown out of employment for striking for higher wages.

The trial of the Belfast rioters was progressing quietly

n Ireland. Some of the rioters have been sent to imprisonment for terms varying from three months to two years.

ebate on the address to the throne was still con tinued in the French Senate. Trade was still suspended in Bombay and Calcutta India. The export duty on saltpetre was reduced one

half by the Indian government.

Austria, Prussia, Russia, France and England expres

very divergent views on the Dano-German question ship City of Dublin, from New York, reached Liverpool on the night of the 15th inst.

The steamship Saxonis, from New York, arrived at thampton on the 16th last,

The steamship China, from New York, arrived at Liv-The steamship City of Boston, from New York, also

arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst. The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

The American Question.

ANGLO-REBEL VERSION OF THE BASES OF A PEACE

The London Owl says that the impression conveyed by Mr. Seward's despatch that the proposition for an alliance between the North and South, for a foreign war, originated with the rebels, is false.

The Got then gives the following in regard to Mr. Blair's mission on the authority of a member of the rebel Congress, just arrived in England, who received the information from Secretary Benjamin, in the following words:

the information from Secretary Benjamin, in the following words:—
The object of the mission was to assure President Davis that his commissioners would be received at Washington to open negotiations on the following bases:
All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions.
An armistice to be granted, and a league, offensive and defensive, to be made to drive the French out of Mexico.

defensive, to be made to drive the French out of Merico.

THE INAUGURAL IN ENGLAND.

The London Times editorially reviews President Lincoln's inaugural address, and says it reveals his disposition and opinions more completely than many verbose compositions which have proceeded from his predecessors. The Times admits that he has fulfilled the duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and cructentivaenes, but without any feeling of exhibitation at success or sanguine anticipations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more anguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and service will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

The London News says that the address is Aumane, modest and firm in tone.

GIVING UP THE REBEL CAUSE.

modest and firm in tone.

GIVING UP THE REBEL CAUSE.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says it has much better hopes of peace now between Great Britain and the Power or Powers which may represent the United States at the end of the civil war than it had some weeks ago. The end of that war is not yet; but is still very near at hand, in all human probability. In truth, the spirit of the South is giving very very where except in Firginia, and it is maintained there only because all the bold and determined men of the South are concentrated in Virginia.

A WORD OF CHEER.

The London Index bolaters up the drooping spirits of its party by declaring that if Lee, with a hundred thousand men, retreat into the mountainous regions of Northern Georgia and Eastern Tennessee, he can defy the federals and carry on the war for twenty years.

INGLISH PROPERTY IN THE REBEL STATES.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of March, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should on an early day sak what steps government had taken to protect the property of British subjects in the rebel States, prior to the closing of the war.

HEAVY FAILURES OF ENGLISH BLOCKADE RUNNING
FIRMS—DRAFTS OF THE DAVIS GOVERNMENT
DISHONORED IN LIVERPOOL.
The failure is announced of Thomas Sterling Bigble,
merchant in London, with liabilities of about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and of Burstali
& Ca., of Hull and Bombay, with liabilities of from two
hundred thousand to three hundred thousand pounds
sterling. These failures are said to have been chiefly
caused by losses in blockade running at rebel porta.
Sinjster rumors are affoat as to other firms. David L.
Lewis, merchand, of London, has also suspended for
large amounts.

Jarge amounts.

Drafts for large amounts by the rebel government at Richmond on their financial agents at Liverpool, Frazer, Trenholm & Co., were, after three days' delay, refused acceptance and allowed to be protested. One draft alone is for twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling. The causalleged is want of advice, and it is asserted that the drafts are not expected to lie over beyond a few days.

The Privateers.

LIAN WATERS—FEMALE PRISONERS TO BE RE-LEASED AT MELBOURNS.
Letters from Australia say that the rebel cruiser Sho-nandeah only arrived at Melbourne just before the de-parture of the mail. Several lady prisoners were on board, occupying the best cabin. Captain Waddell said that they were free to land and go where they pleased.

MELBOURNS, Jan. 25, 1895.
The Captain of the Shenandoah has formally requested leave of Mr. Charles Darling to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair machinery. He promises to observe neutrality and get to see again as quickly as pos-able. The application is under consideration by the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Melbourne Argus says:—The Shenandoah was thought to be too late to do much mischief, as there was scarcely as American ship trading there. Six ves-sols were due in the council of a few weeks from New

York and Boston, but American merchants said they were likely to be under the English or Dutch flag.

The London Times has an editorial on the arrival of the Shenandon at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have asked any indulgences which can properly be refused him, and the Governor has but one course open—that of strict adherence to the spirit of the instructions from the British Cabinet.

The Memorial Dipi marique, Paris, the organ of the Mexican government, asserts that President Lincoln will mmediately recognize the empire of Mexico.

In the House of Lords on the 16th of March, Lord Stratford de Redeliffe drew attention to the protracted negotiations respecting the boundaries of Turkey and Persia, and the risks of a disturbance of peace therefrom. Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the nego-tiations would be concluded by the end of the present

month.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries, said he believed there was no forced labor new on the Suoz canal works.

Marquis Hartington introduced the army estimates already published. The total reduction is four thousand.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the London Times (city article) March 17.]

The discount market is without alteration, and the character of the bank returns does not discourage the expectation of a possible reduction of the rate of discount to four per cent carly in April.

Consols closed on Friday, March 17, at 89% a 89% for manage. The builton in the Bank of England has increas

£124,000.

Baring quotes Illinois Central shares 53 a 54; Erie shares, 33 a 54; United States five-tweaties, 52 a 53.

Funds firmer and advancing. There is a moderate demand for discount.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 15th of March says the news by the Europa of a new loan of six hundred millions of dollars caused five-twenty bonds to decline from 55 to 52%, and the Continental markets appearing to be fully supplied by recent shipments the bonds have not found ready buyers, even at the reduced equations.

quotations.
Illinois and Eries also declined one dollar from the

London, March 18—Evening. Consols for money, 89% a 89%. Illinois Central shares, 64% a 54%; Eric shares, 32%; inited States five-twenties, 53 a 53%.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, March 18—Evening.
The Bourse is firm; rentes, 67f. 20c. for money.

The Bourse is firm; rentes, 67f. 20c. for money.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports:—The sales of cotton for the week have been 75,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales to exporters. The market is irm, with an advance of one-half of a penny a three-fourths of a penny per pound on American descriptions, and one-half penny a one penny per pound on all others. Middling Orleans is quoted at 17d.; do. upland, 16½d.; fair, 18d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, the market closing quiot and uncharged.

Stock of cotton in port, 572,000 bales, including 55,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market opened active, and closed quiet

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Evening.

Corron.—The sales of cotton to-day were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUPES quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive, except pork, which is steady, though quiet.

ough quiet. Propuce quiet and steady.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

They Are Discharged from Custody and Again Arrested.

Their Surrender Refused on Grounds of Belligerent Rights,

The rebel raiders who robbed the St. Albans (Vermont banks and committed murder and other depredations and who have been on trial here for some time, wer to-day discharged from custody, were at liberty for a assault with intent to commit murder. They were also arrested on charge of violating neutrality. They were refused to be surrendered under the Extradition treaty, on grounds of belligerent rights. Judge Smith held the treaty no longer binding on contracting parties, as United States courts refuse to recognize the belligerent character of rebels, and cited the charge of Judge Nelson in Savannah. He also held that General Dix's order to shoot them down recognized the raiders as belligerents and not as robbers. The raiders were remanded unti-

Important Passport Order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

HEADQUARTMENT, MAJOR GENERAL PECK,

37 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK, March 28, 1866.

1. The undersigned has been directed by Major General Dir, commanding the Department of the East, to execute the orders of the President prohibiting travellers from entering the United States from foreign countries.

from entering the United States from 10.002.

by sea without passports.

2. The attention of all is called to said orders, and to General Orders No. 7, of January 23, 1965, from head-quarters of the Department of the East.

3. In accordance with instructions from the State and War Departments, the masters and owners of steamers and passenger vessels are notified that no vessels will be allowed to discharge hereaster bringing passengers without passports duly vised. This does not apply to ordinary

allowed to discharge nervous every substance of such asserts of such steamers and passenger vessels must themselves see that all their passengers embarking at a foreign port for this country are furnished with passengers duly vised, on penalty of detention both of passen

Official—Jas. S. McVey, Lieut. and A. D. C. THE GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS .- The attendance at the

econd Muzio-Gottschalk concert at Niblo's last evening was immense—so much so, indeed, that before it com nenced the sale of tickets had to be stopped, for the good reason that the house could hold no more. The success thorough appreciation and applause of the audience than by anything we could say. Gottschalk and Sanderson were ence ed again and again in their four-hand pieces, which comprised a composition of Gottschalk, played for the first time, Lo Galima—a brilliagh thing, illustrative of the characteristic dances of the natives of Cuba—and Sanderson's deshing and favorite polices, which were played in characteristic dances of the natives of Cuba—and Sanderson's dashing and favorite polkas, which were played in response to the frequent encore, and were very heartily applauded, Gottschalk played his grand paraphrase on "The Battle Cry of Freedom" for the first time. It is replete with beauty, was handled with great delicacy and skill, and of course brought down the house, from its patriotic associations. Miss Lucy Simons, in the Tarentelis composed for her by Signor Muzio, gave us a delightful piece of vocalization. The composition is light, airy and brilliant, entirely suitable to her voice, and called forth a vociferous encore. In Gottschalk's balistd, "Slumber on, Baby Dear," she was equally happy, and, upon being called out, sang La Pastorelia & Causilors, which she had to repeat. Though last in the programme, not least in merit was a balled from Rigoletto by Signor Mongjardini. This evening there will be another concert,

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -There was a very large ouse last night at the Brooklyn Academy, at the last oncert of Mile. Helene de Katow and Mr. Wehll. Madame Marte Salvotti, an American born and educated contraito, of excellent capacity, although young in the concert room, and Signor Paulicchi, basso, were the sole over the sole of the Madame Marte Salvotti, an American born and educated

Barili announce two concerts at Irving Hail, assisted by their pupils and several well known artists. The

Ebon, the distinguished fluties, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hail, with a very attractive programme. Many distinguished artists have indered their services in return for Mr. Eben's repeated kindness when the cause of charity or of art was to be

THE MACKET FUND. -- Mr. John W. Simons will deliver the seventh lecture before the Masonic Mission, at Cooper Institute, this evening. Subject-"What is to be done, and who is to do it?" The proceeds of the lecture is to be devoted to the Mackey Fund

WASHINGTON.

Grand Council of War at City Point.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General Movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Important Combinations of General Grant and General Sherman.

Reported Reopening of Peace

Negotiations. LEE REQUESTS A MILITARY CONFERENCE.

Secretary Seward En Route to

Join the President, &c.,

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE The visit of Mr. Lincoln to Fortress Monroe and General Grant's headquarters is now believed here to have much more significance than was at first attached to it. It has been the occasion of a personal interview between him and General Sherman, and a council of war, in which the President and Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan participated. This conference was evidently in regard to pending military operations, as imafter the council broke up a general movement of the army of General Grant in front of Richmond was begun.

General Sherman came to this interview incognito. The fact of his coming was known to few in his own army, and to none at Fortress Monroe, except those who me him in the council. He returned last night to Goldsboro. via Wilmington, accompanied by Brevet Brigadier Gene ral Dodge, on the United States steamer Bat

RUMORED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The delay of the President at City Point has given a color of probability to the rumors in circu in regard to a renewal of peace negotiations.

An officer of the government, who arrived here to-day, brings the positive information that the rebel General Lee has, since the battle of Saturday last, renewed his request, preferred through Generals Long-street and Ord, for a military convention to settle matters and agree upon terms of a cessation of hostilities General Lee has expressed the opinion that he cannot much longer remain in Richmond on account of the scarcity of supplies, caused by the destruction of the James River Canal; and in view of the tremendous combinations against him it his defences. He therefore deems a continuance of the

contest a useless and criminal waste of life and blood.

It will be remembered that the request previously made for a military convention was declined by General Grant only because he was not then clothed with authority to treat on any other than purely military sub-Now the President is at his side, and can confer upon him all the authority requisite for the convention

It is known that both the President and our leading military officers are anxious to secure the whole of the rebel armed forces in Virginia and North Carolina, for to scatter them into a multitude of guerilla bands in the mountain districts would greatly prolong the war. A proposition to surrender these forces will unquestionably elicit from Mr. Lincoln liberal concessions on the part of

It is known that a movement has been initiated by General Sherman which will completely cut off the rebei army under Johnston from every available source of supply, and the movement on the part of General Grant will compel Lee either to starve his army in Richmond or to come out and risk an engagement in the open field, in which a disastrous defeat will be inevitable.

These facts induce the conviction here that before the return of the President to Washington the terms

of peace will be agreed upon between Grant and Lee, and the armed rebellion be ended. The best informed officials here regard an immediate peace as almost beyond a

additional confirmation to-night from the fact that Mr. Seward has gone to James river to-night to join Mr. Lin

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS. Advices from Wilmington are that railroad communi-tation between that point and Goldsboro will be completed to-night. Duplicates of the bridges across the

Northeast and Neuse rivers have been four be put up. There is now at Wilmington an abunda rolling stock to supply all the requirements of the army IMPORTANT POSTAL INTELLIGENCE All letters mailed in the United States for the north west coast of Mexico, embracing the States of Sin Sonors and Lower California, should be endorsed "Via San Francisco," as letters for those States by way of San

Letters for Newfoundland, intended for trans by the Cunard packets from Boston to Halifax, N. S., should be specially addressed via Boston by Cunard packet, and prepaid the United States inland postage of

five cents per single rate of half ounce or unde The War in South America.

An English parliamentary paper shows that the French and English governments have sent identical instructions to their naval commanders on the South American sta

the free navigation of rivers, but not to use force with out reference to the home government.

Merchant vessels are warned against carrying of war to the belligerents.

Tribute to our Soldiers. The following extract from a Lent lecture upon "S ice," delivered by Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church

in this city, is a noble tribute to our soldiers:-

in this city, is a noble tribute to our soldiers:—

Think, then, of the calling of the soldier. What sort of a life is his? Reflect upon the hardships of the camp, the exposure, the long marches, the toil and the wanderlings. Remember the hour of battle, the chance of death, or of the imprisonment which the cruel captor may make worse than death. Consider the chances of mainting and of mutilation; the home-sickness, the desire for return, the scant comfort of the hespital tent. What is the soldier's pay, as an offset to all that he dares, and braves, and suffers?

Who works as he does? who faces such periis? who sustains such hardships for such a pittance? The life of such a man is evidently a sacrificial life. He is a victim, offered on the after of war for his country's honor, safety and advantage. It has been so in all times and among, all people. War is itself the culmination of sacrifice. It is the offstring of a nation's bravest and best, that the nation may be secure. It is the gain of safety and peace by the loss of treasure, blood, limbs and life, and the soldier is the victim, the willing vistim, filled with a noble ardor, sparred on by lofty thoughts. I place him among the first on the roll of sacrifice. He leaves wife, children, friends, home, comfort, to go afar and risk his health, his strength, his life, for his country, and it is with deepest interest that his course is watched. The hearts of those who are last behind are with the men in the field. Their prayers are for their safe roturn, and if these prayers are not answered they send and bring back, if they can, their bones, as men would bring back, the relice of martyrs.

News from the Pacific Coast.

BAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1865.

Advices from the East advanced greenbacks to 65c. a
62c. The remainder of the seven-thirty bonds in the
hands of the Sub-Treasurer, four hundred thousand doilars, has been taken.

Gold is unusually scarce now, owing to the closing of
the mint for the settlement of the deceased melker and
refiner's accounts. Large quantities of silver buillon
are comfing into market, and is thosely being shipped to
China.

Coina.

Arrived eteamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan del Sur, with the passengers who left New York February 20. She was detailed fourteen days waiting for passengers, who were delayed by the low water in the San Juan river and the loss of one transport.

The company is negotiating with the Cesta Rica government for the right to navigate the Colorado river, which is navigable at all geasons and has a good harbor at its mouth.